LaCelt
B7396c

Borthwick, Norma

Ceachta beaga gaedhilge. Irish reading lessons. Book. 2.

LaCelt
B7396c

Leacta beaga Gaedilge

II

rish Reading Lessons

COMPILED BY

NORMA BORTHWICK

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JACK B. YEATS

BOOK II

Dublin
THE IRISH BOOK COMPANY
6 D'Olier Street
1912.
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La Celt
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Leabha Beaga Gaedilge

II

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NORMA BORTHWICK

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FOR REVISAL.

Words used in the reading lessons of Book I.

Long Á.

dá; dá, two.
lá, a day.
má, if.
mála, a bag.
fál, a heel.
tá, is; are.
atá, which is; who is.
áṁ, however.
láṁ, a hand.
bán, white.
lán, full.
bárr, the top.
árd, high.
fág, leave.
fás, grow; growing.
áth, luck.
gáth, necessity.
ráth, saying.
gráth, love.
ná, do not.
gnáth, a usual thing.
áthas, happiness.

Short A.

a, word used before a person's name.
a, his; her; their.
ba, cows.
ba, was.
bac, meddle with.
mac, a son.
fac, a sack.
ní faca, did not see.
fa (inf an), in the.
na, the.
an, the.
an, sign of question (present)
ann, in it; there.
ag, at.
as, out of.
ar, on.
ar, sign of question (past).
mar, as; because.
thar, over; beyond.
cara, a friend.
Art, Art.
tart, thirst.
ach! ah!
ach, but.
nach, which is not.
cad? what?
gad, a gad.
dath, a colour.
at, swelling.
cat, a cat.
slat, a rod.
cas, twist; turn.
cas, curly.
pas, a ticket.

glas, green.
glas, a lock.
glan, clean.
fan, stay.
mam, mother.
faḋ, a belt or bar.

Tadg, Tim; Thady.

Long Ó.

ó, from; since.
óg, young.
tóg, take; lift.
ól, drink.
ór, gold.
mór, great.
Nóra, Nora.
bó, a cow.
dó; ḋó, to him.
cóḋ, as; equally.
ró, very; too.
frón, a nose.
fód, a sod.
fós, yet.
nós, a custom; habit.
pós, marry.
do ḟós, did marry.
pósta, married.

Short O.

do, your.
mo, my.
dom; ḋom, to me.
orm, on me.
oirc, on you.
doirt, spill.
gort, a tillage field.
port, a tune.
roṫ, a wheel.
go, to.
gol, crying.
olc, bad.
folt, a head of hair.
tor, a bush.
dorn, a fist.
fo, this.
fon, sake.
fop, a wisp.
cos, a foot.
bog, soft.

Long Ú.

úd, that; yonder.
úr, fresh; moist.
ḃúr, your (ye'r).
plúr, flour.
cú, a hound.
cúl, the poll.
tú; ṫú, you.
dún, a fort.
Dúnmór, Dunmore.
dún, shut.
do ḋún, did shut.
Úna, Oona.
púnt, a pound.
rún, a secret.
rúm, a room.
fúg, or fúga, soot.

Short U.

muc, a pig.
luṫ, a mouse.
ċun, or ċum, to; towards.

bun, bottom; foundation.
rud, a thing.
do rug ar, did catch.
tug, gave.
cur, putting; placing.
Murt, Murty.
sur, that.
guth, a voice.
agus, and.
dul, going.
rult, fun.
ub, an egg.
dub, black.
rub, jam.

Long ē.

é, he, him.
ré, he.
ré, six.
mé, me.
Dé, of God.
fé, under; under it or him.
cé? who? which?
clé, left (side).
clé, earth.
pé, whatever.

Short e.

le, with.
te, warm.
de, { of; off. / of him; off him.

Long í.

í, she; her.
rí, she.
Síle, Sheila.
ní, not; is not.
ní'l, there is not.
bí, be (you).
bíd, they do be.
bím, I do be.
bí, was.
dí; díd, off her; to her.
rí, a king.
cím, I see.
píb, a bagpipes (also means the neck).
tír, a country; land.
rín, stretch.
do ríd, did stretch.
níd, a thing.
níg, wash.
tíg, a house.
slíg, a way.
ríghin, tough; slow.

Short i.

ir, is.
inr, in.
min, meal.
rin, that; there.
pinc, a pinch of snuff.
rince, dancing.
mil, honey.
dil, dear; true.
gile, brightness.
Pilib, Philip.
fir, men; of a man.
brir, break.
do brir, did break.
mire, I; me.
rire, she.

ꞃıð, ye.	ıṫ, eat.
nıṁ, poison.	ꞃıṫ, run ; running.
mıc, of a son.	ᴀꞃ ᵬıṫ, at all.
ᴀ ṁıc! my son!	cıṗín, a bit of stick.
cıꞃm, dry.	ꞃıcín, a chicken.

FOR ADULT LEARNERS.

The Stops.		Na Staonta.
Full stop - -	.	Lán-ꞃtᴀo.
Colon - -	:	Eıoıꞃ-ꞃtᴀo.
Semi-colon - -	;	Leaṫ-ꞃtᴀo.
Comma - -	,	Lúıbín.
Mark of interrogation -	?	Cómaꞃṫa ceıꞃte.
Mark of exclamation -	!	Cómaꞃṫa ıonᵹna.
Hyphen - -	-	Cuínᵹ.
Apostrophe - -	’	Lúıbín eᴀꞃnaıṁ.

A *Full Stop* (Lán-ꞃtᴀo) is placed at the end of every sentence that is not an exclamation or a question.

A *Colon* (eıoıꞃ-ꞃtᴀo) is used to mark an abrupt pause in the sentence, especially before a quotation.

A *Semi-Colon* (Leaṫ-ꞃtᴀo) is used to separate the parts of a sentence which are independent of each other, and yet are too much connected in meaning to make quite separate sentences.

A *Comma* (Lúıbín) is used to mark a short pause in a sentence.

A *mark of Interrogation* (cómaꞃṫa ceıꞃte) is placed at the end of a question, as: cé h-é ꞃın?

A *mark of Exclamation*, sometimes called a note of admiration (cómaꞃṫa ıonᵹna), is placed after any exclamation, whether of surprise, or grief, or joy, or anger, or simply the calling of a person's name to attract his attention, as: Oċón! or, ᴀ nóꞃᴀ!

A *Hyphen* (cuínᵹ) is used to join an extra letter to a word, or to join the parts of a word together, as: ᴀn c-ᴀꞃᴀl, the ass ; or, Dún-móꞃ.

An *Apostrophe* (Lúıbín eᴀꞃnaıṁ) is used to show that some letter or letters of a word are left out, as: m'ᴀꞃᴀl, instead of mo ᴀꞃᴀl. Notice that the apostrophe is placed high *above* the line, not *on* the line; if it were *on* the line it might be mistaken for a comma.

Irish Reading Lessons.—Book II.

SECTION IV.—*Simple Vowels.—Continued.*

Tá an dall fann.

LESSON 20.—Vowels lengthened before m. ll. nn. rr.

There are some short words ending in m, ll, nn, or rr, in which the vowel is sounded *long* by many speakers. It is not usual to put an accent over the vowel in these words, except those ending in rr.

am, time.	ann, in him; in it; here.
cam, crooked.	fann, weak.
dall, blind; a blind man.	gann, scarce.
gall, a foreigner.	crann, a tree.
mall, slow; late.	bárr, the top.
anall, over (to the speaker).	

bláth, blossom.	tar, come.
arán, bread.	fada, long.

am	gall	ann	crann
cam	mall	fann	bárr
dall	anall	gann	

bláth	arán	tar	fada

Tá Nóra ag dul go Dún-mór. Ní'l am ag Taog ar dul ann. Tá Nóra mall, agus tá slíg fada cam ann.

Tá arán gann ann. Ní'l arán ar bit ann.

Tá an dall fann, agus tá sé mall.

Is Gall é.

Tar anall. Tá an crann áird. Tá an blát ar a barr.

Tá poll ar an slíg.

LESSON 21.—Vowels lengthened before m. ll. nn.—*Continued.*

lom, bare.	im, butter.
trom, heavy.	cill, a church
poll, a hole.	fill, return.
Conn, Conn.	mill, destroy.
donn, brown.	linn, with us.
fonn, an inclination.	le linn, at the same time.
anonn, over (from the speaker).	binn, sweet-sounding.
	tinn, sick; sore.

cloc, a stone.	clog, a bell.

lom	Conn	im	linn
trom	donn	cill	le linn
poll	fonn	fill	binn
	annonn	mill	tinn

cloc | clog

Tá an fód fo nó lom. Tá an cloc fo nó trom.

Tá clog fa cill. Is binn é a guc.

Tá bó donn ag Conn. Tá Conn ag dul annonn. Tá poll ar an slíg. Is poll mór é. Fill anall. Tá do cor tinn. Tá fonn mór orm dul ann.

Is im é sin. Ná mill orm é. Ith é. Is linn é.

Dí mé ag dul annonn le linn dul annonn do Tadg.

LESSON 22.—h-, n-, t-, before Vowels.

Words beginning with a vowel often have an extra letter put before them in speaking. Sometimes it is the letter h, sometimes n, and sometimes t. The extra letter is joined to the word by a hyphen (-), cuing. To join it without the hyphen would make it appear to be the first letter of the word, and that would be wrong, because the extra letter is not a part of the word, but is only *added to it* occasionally.

asal, an ass.	ub, an egg.
an t-asal, the ass.	an t-ub, the egg.
na n-asal, of the asses.	na n-ub, of the eggs.
a h-asal, her ass.	a h-ub, her egg.
ár n-asal, our ass.	ár n-ub, our egg.
búr n-asal, your (*ye'r*) ass.	im, butter.
a n-asal, their ass.	an t-im, the butter.
am, time.	le h-im, with butter.
i n-am, in time.	ár n-im, our butter.
órd, a sledge-hammer.	ite, eating.
an t-órd, the sledge.	le n-ite, to eat.
na n-órd, of the sledges.	
le h-órd, with (or, as) a sledge.	stad, stop.
ár n-órd, our sledge.	gabha, a smith.
	milis, sweet.
	fúd, yonder.

a n-asal fúd = those people's ass.

i, or in, in (often written a, or ann)

aral	am
an t-aral	i n-am
na n-aral	óiṁ
a h-aral	an t-óiṁ
áṁ n-aral	na n-óiṁ
búṁ n-aral	le h-óiṁ
a n-aral	áṁ n-óiṁ

uḃ	im
an t-uḃ	an t-im
na n-uḃ	le h-im
a h-uḃ	áṁ n-im
áṁ n-uḃ	ite
	le n-ite
rtad	gaḃa
milir	rúd

"Taóg na n-uḃ."

Tá an t-aral mall. Ir le Nóra é. Ir é a h-aral é.

Tá an t-óiṁ ro ró thom. Tá ré cóṁ thom le h-óiṁ an gaḃa. Ní h-é áṁ n-óiṁ é. Ir é óiṁ an fín úd é. Sin é gaḃa na n-óiṁ.

Sin é gort na n-aral. Tá búṁ n-aral ann. Ní h-é áṁ n-aral é. Ir é a n-aral rúd é.

Sin é an t-ub. Ná bruil a h-ub ar Úna. Tá ár n-ub ag Taóg. Is é "Taóg na n-ub" é.

Sin im le cur mo an ub. Is milis é an t-im ar an ub. Ní'l pud cóm milis le h-im ar ub.

Is é ár n-im é. Tá ré milis le n-ice.

Tá ré i n-am dom ṫaṫ.

SECTION V.—*Eclipsis* (urṡubaḋ).

A consonant is sometimes softened so much that it loses its own sound altogether, and takes the sound of another letter softer than itself. This is called *eclipsis*, or *overshadowing* (urṡubaḋ), because the softer letter *eclipses* or *overshadows* (cuireann rí urṡubaḋ ar) the original letter and causes it to be silent. In spelling, the *eclipsed* or *overshadowed* letter is not dropped, although it is not sounded. It is left in its place, and, even if it is a capital, the softer letter is put *before* it. No hyphen is required here, because the sound of the overshadowing letter blends so closely with the word.

LESSON 23.—b and mb.

b can be eclipsed *only* by m.
When b is softened to the sound of m it is written mb.

bád, a boat.	bó, a cow.
ár mbád, our boat.	ár mbó, our cow.
búr mbád, your (*ye'r*) boat.	búr mbó, your (*ye'r*) cow.
a mbád, their boat.	a mbó, their cow.
i mbád, in a boat.	na mbó, of the cows.
ar an mbád, on the boat.	bun, bottom; foundation.
	i mbun, in charge of.

a mbó rúd = those people's cow.
i mbun na mbó = taking care of the cows.

bád	a mbád	bó	a mbó
ár mbád	i mbád	ár mbó	na mbó
búr mbád	ar an mbád	búr mbó	bun
			i mbun

Sin é ár mbád. Tá búr mbád nó mór. Tá bád ag Taóg agus ag Murt. Tá dath bán ar a mbád. Ní'l dath bán ar an mbád so.

Tá Nóra ċun dul anonn i mbáḋ.
Tá Síle i mbun na mbó. Tá bó bán ann. An
í búr mbó í? Ní h-í ár mbó í. Is í a mbó fúḋ í.

Bíonn ré a ċor i lár na gcloċ úd ċall.

LESSON 24.—C and GC.

C can be eclipsed *only* by G.
When C is softened to the sound of G it is written GC.

capa, a friend.
ár gcapa, our friend.
búr gcapa, your (*ye'r*) friend.
crann, a tree.
na gcrann, of the trees.
cor, a foot.
na gcor, of the feet.
cloċ, a stone.
na gcloċ, of the stones.
cú, a hound.
ár gcú, our hound.

clú, character.
a gclú, their character.
Cill-dara, Kildare.
i gCill-dara, in Kildare.
cipín, a bit of stick.
ar an gcipín, on the bit of stick.

---

rgáṫ, shadow.
lár, middle.
i lár, in the middle.
ċall, over there.

capa	cor	clú	i gCill-dara
ár gcapa	na gcor	a gclú	cipín
búr gcapa	cloċ	Cill-dara	ar an gcipín
crann	na gcloċ		
na gcrann	cú	rgáṫ	i lár
	ár gcú	lár	ċall

Tá a gcló ár.

Bí Taog i gCill-Dara. Bí an lá te. Bí Taog fé fgáil na gcrann. Bí cú ag Taog. Ir í ár gcú í. Cú na gcor mbán.

Tá dat dub ar an gcipín fin.

Tá ár gcara tinn. Cad tá ar bún gcara? Bruir fé a cor i lár na gcloc úd tall.

LESSON 25.—D and nD.

D can be eclipsed *only* by n.
When D is softened to the sound of n it is written nD.

dán, a poem.	i ndé; indé, yesterday.
ár ndán, our poem.	díg, a trench.
búr ndán, your (*ye'r*) poem.	i ndíg, in a trench.
i ndán, destined.	ar an ndíg, out of the trench.
dorn, the fist.	dlí, a law.
i ndorn, in the fist.	trí an ndlí, through the law.
Dún-mór, Dunmore.	
i nDún-mór, in Dunmore.	trí, through; through it.

Note.—Some speakers do not soften d after a word ending with the letter n. They say "ar an dig," not "ar an ndig;" "trí an dlí," not "trí an ndlí," and of course they write it without adding the n before the d.

dán	dorn	i ndé	dlí
ár ndán	i ndorn	díg	trí an dlí
búr ndán	Dún-mór	i ndíg	———
i ndán	i nDún-mór	ar an ndíg	trí

Tá búr mbó i ndíg. Tóg an bó ar an ndíg.

Tá fiad i ndorn an fir úd a bí i nDún-mór inné. Bí fé i ndán dó.

Do bruir fé trí an ndlí.

Tá ár ndán binn. Ní'l búr ndán binn.

LESSON 26.—f and bh.

f can be eclipsed *only* by b.
When f is softened to the sound of b it is written bh.

fad, length, distance.	folt, a head of hair.
i bhfad, for a long time; at a distance.	na bholt, of the heads of hair.
fód, a sod.	na bholt bhfada, of the long [heads of] hair.
ar an bhfód, on the spot.	file, a poet
fonn, inclination.	ár bhfile, our poet.
i bhfonn, in humour.	filí, poets.

cun na ndán, for the poems.
na ndán mbinn, of the sweet poems.

fad	ar an bhfód	folt	file
i bhfad	fonn	na bholt	ár bhfile
fód	i bhfonn	bhfada	filí

Cím filí na bholt bhfada agus na ndán mbinn.
Ní'l ár bhfile i bhfonn cun na ndán.
Bí sé ann í bhfad, agus mé ar an bhfód.

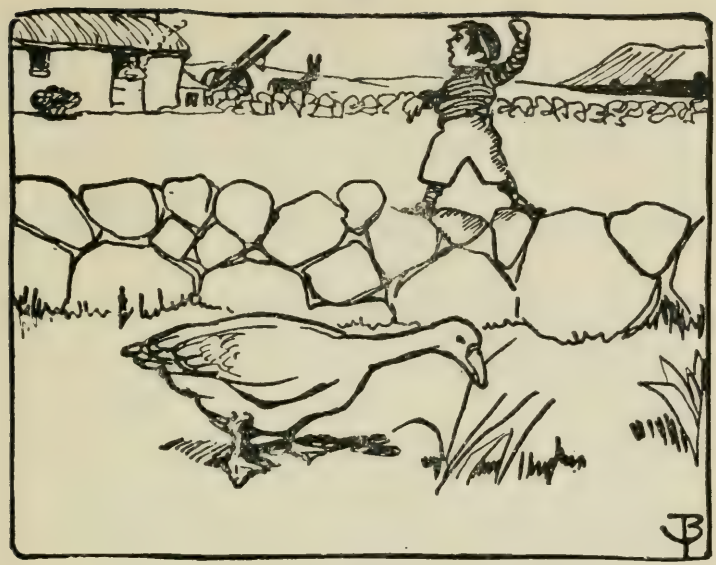
LESSON 27.—g and ng.

g can be softened *only* by n. It is not quite eclipsed by n, but both letters are sounded.
When g is softened to the sound of ng it is written ng.

gar, a stalk.	gob, a beak.
ár ngar, our stalk.	i ngob, in a beak.
na ngar, of the stalks.	gé, a goose.
na ngar nglas, of the green stalks.	bur ngé, your (*ye'r*) goose.
gort, a field.	gile, brightness.
ár ngort, our field.	i ngile, into brightness.

ag dul i ngile, brightening up.

gar	gort	gé
ár ngar	ár ngort	bur ngé
na ngar	gob	gile
na ngar nglas	i ngob	i ngile



Tá ár ngar i ngob búr ngé.

Tá búr ngé i n-ár ngort. Tá ár ngar i ngob búr ngé.

Bí an lá ag dul i ngile.

Tá an bó ag ite na ngar nglar.

LESSON 28.—p. and bp.

p can be eclipsed *only* by b.
When p is softened to the sound of b it is written bp.

páġ, wages.
a bpáġ, their wages.
poll, a hole.
ó an bpoll, from the hole.
port, a brink.
ar an bport, on the brink.
púnt, a pound.
ár bpúnt, our pound.

búr bpúnt, your (*ye'r*) pound.
píb, a bagpipes.
ár bpíb, our bagpipes,
ar an bpíb, on the bagpipes.

amach, out; outside.
gach, every.
acu (or aca), at them.

páġ	port	búr bpúnt	ár bpíb
a bpáġ	ar an bport	píb	ar an bpíb
poll	púnt		
ó an bpoll	ár bpúnt	amach	
		gach	acu; aca

Tá a bpáʒ aʒ na ɾiɲ. Tá a bpáʒ acu ʒaċ lá.

ɾan amaċ ó an bpoll. Is poll mór é. Tá tu ar an bporc.

Tá árd bpúnt aʒ Síle. Ċóʒ Art búd bpúnt ó Śíle.

Tá mála ar an bpíb. Is í árd bpíb í.

LESSON 29—S and TS.

S can be softened *only* by T.
When ɾ is softened to the sound of t it is written tɾ.

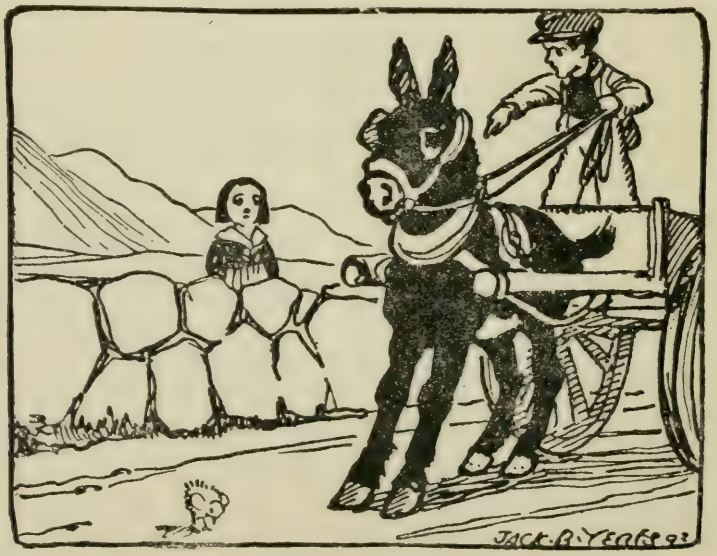
ɾlat, a rod.
an tɾlat, the rod.
ɾub, jam.
ɾa tɾub, in the jam.
ɾicín, a chicken.
an tɾicín, of the chicken.

ɾliʒ, a way.
an tɾliʒ, the way.
ɾa tɾliʒ, in the way.

blaɾ, taste; a nice taste.

blaɾ	
ɾlat	ɾub
an tɾlat	ɾa tɾub

	ɾlíʒ
ɾicín	an tɾliʒ
an tɾicín	ɾa tɾliʒ



Tá búr ɾicín ɾa tɾliʒ orm.

Tá blar ar an rud ro. Tá lám Síle ra trud. Tóg do lám ar an rud.

Sin é búr ricín. Tá ré ra trlíg orm.

Tá gob ar an ricín. Sin é gob an tricín.

Tóg an trlat ro ar an rlíg, agur tóg an rop.

Tá mé ag dul go Dún-mór. Tá an trlíg fada.

Tá búr rlat ag Art.

LESSON 30.—T and DT.

T can be eclipsed *only* by D.
When t is softened to the sound of d, it is written dt.

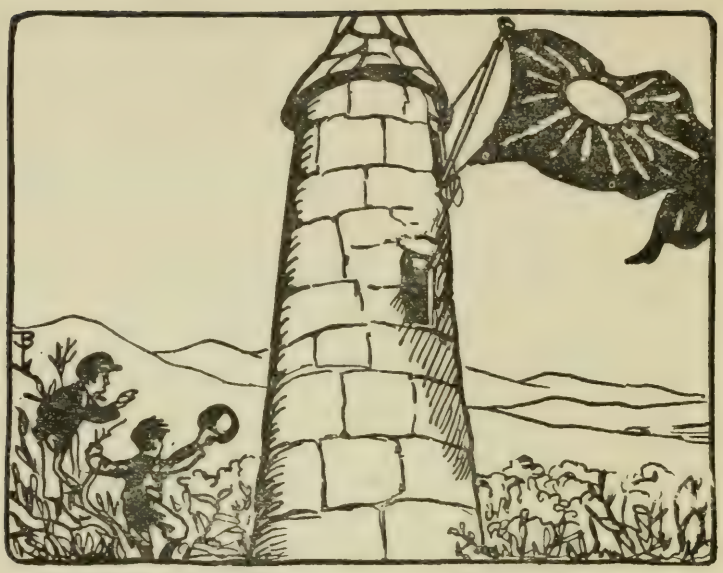
tart, **thirst**	búr dtír, your (*ye'r*) country.
ó an dtart, from the thirst.	i dtír, to (the) land (from the water).
tost, silence.	tíre, of a country.
búr dtost, your (*ye'r*) silence.	ár dtíre, of our country.
túr, a tower.	
ar an dtúr, on the tower.	lag, weak.
tír, a country.	brat, a flag.
ár dtír, our country.	tug, brought.

Note.—Some speakers do not soften t after a word ending with the letter n. They say, and write, "ar an túr," not "ar an dtúr," "ó'n tart," not "ó'n dtart."

tart	túr	búr dtír	tíre
ó an dtart	ar an dtúr	i dtír	ár dtíre
tost	tír		
búr dtost	ár dtír	lag	brat
		tug	

Tá mé lag ó an dtart. Tá rid in búr dtost.

Tug Muirt an bád i dtír.



Bhrat ár dtíre.

Tá uḃ fa dheas. Fan amach ó an dtoll.
Tá an bhrat ar an dtúr; bhrat ár dtíre.
An í búr dtír í? Is í ár dtír í. Ní h-í tír
na nGall í. Tá áṫar fa thír.

Section VI.—Sin, san, &c., *and simple vowels continued in words of two syllables.*

LESSON 31.—Sin, San; So, Seo.

It has been mentioned in a note that the word so, *this*, **is sometimes pronounced** *slender*, **and spelt** seo.

In the same way the word sin, *that*, is often pronounced *broad*, and spelt san.

Some speakers *always* say seo and sin.

Those who say so and san, generally do so only *after a word with a broad vowel*. If the word has a *slender vowel* it is followed by seo or sin.

These little differences are very slight, as the following table will show.

Broad.	*Slender.*
ro, this.	reo, this.
ann ro, / anro, } here.	ann reo, / innreo, } here.
ran, that.	rin, that.
ann ran, / anran, } there.	ann rin, / innrin, } there.
an lá ro, this day.	an ġé reo, this goose.
an lá ran, that day.	an ġé rin, that goose.
an bó ro, this cow.	an rí reo, this king.
an bó ran, that cow.	an rí rin, that king.
an cú ro, this hound.	
an cú ran, that hound.	

mín, smooth ; fine. (The only new word in the reading Lesson.)

ro	an lá ro	reo	rin
ann ro / anro	an lá ran	ann reo / innreo	ann rin / innrin
ran	an bó ro		
ann ran / anran	an bó ran	an ġé reo	an rí reo
	an cú ro	an ġé rin	an rí rin
	an cú ran		

mín

Tá bó inr an ngort ran. Ir le hórla í. An í rin do bó, a hórla? Ir í. Car ar ran í. Fan, ná car anran í; car anro í.

Ir mín an mhin í reo atá inr an mála ro. Ir le Murt an mála ran, agur ir le Murt an mhin mín rin atá ra mála.

Tá an dá púnt ran ag Úna. Ir le Síle an púnt ro.

LESSON 32.—A.

Words of two syllables.

Áṁán, a little hill.
cáṁán, a heap.
bṁadán, a salmon.
ṡṁaṁán, a purse.
dána, bold.
fáṡach, wild, overgrown land.
do táṁla, it happened.
Tomás, Thomas.

agam, at me.
agam-sa, at *me* (emphatic).
agat, at you
agat-sa, at *you* (emphatic).
bata, a stick.
hata, a hat.
talaṁ, land; ground.

---

móna, of turf.

go h-olc, badly.
acu so, at these people.

Áṁán	dána	agam	bata
cáṁán	fáṡach	agam-sa	hata
bṁadán	do táṁla	agat	talaṁ
ṡṁaṁán	Tomás	agat-sa	

---

móna go h-olc

Ta an ṁuc sa bṡáṡach.

Tá hata bán agam. Tá hata dub agat-sa.
Sin é do bata. Tá mo bata-sa ar an talaṁ.

Tá an muc ra bráraċ. Do táṁla go h-olc. Ir dána an ṁuc muc.

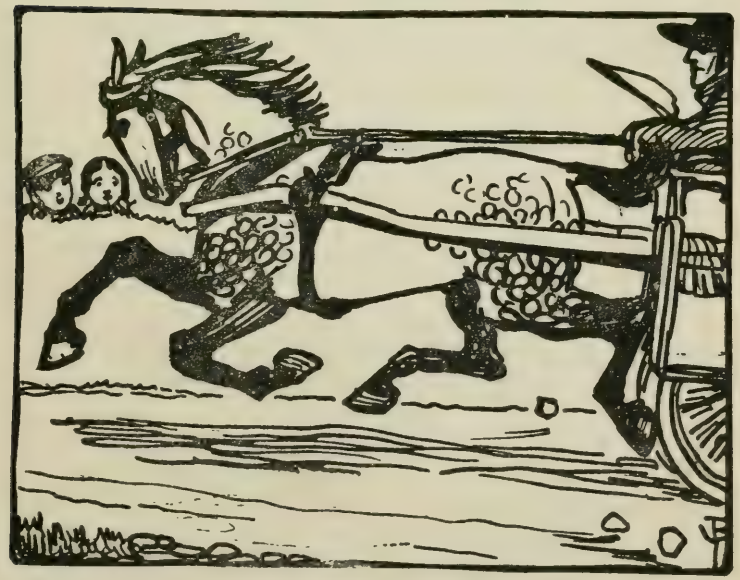
Tá aṁán aġam-ra. Tá im aġaṫ-ra. Tá bṁaḋán acu ro.

Tá ór ra rraṁán aġ Nóra.

Tá an bó ar an áṁḋán. Car í. Tá cárnán mór móna ann. Ir le Tomár an cárnán ran.

LESSON 33.—O.

oċón! ochone!
potóg, a pudding.
bulóg, a loaf.
caróg, a coat.
rgológ, a talkative old man.
bṁóg, a shoe.
bṁóga, shoes.
clóca, a cloak.
póca, a pocket.
bóṫar, a road.
obann, sudden.
rodar, trotting.
todar, a well.
cogar, whisper.
cṁorta, cross; annoying.
bár, death.
cár? where? (speaking of a past action).
capall, a horse.
ralaċ, dirty.
bord, a table.
ite, eaten.
i n-a, in his.



Tá an capall ar rodar

ocón!	bhóg	obann	bár
botóg	bhóga	rodar	cár?
bulóg	clóca	tobar	capall
rgiológ	póca	cogar	falach
	bóthar	chorta	bodhb
			itte
			i n-a

Ocón! Tá an bulóg itte! Nach chorta an rud é sin! Cár fág Úna an botóg? Tá an botóg ar an mbord.

Is rgiológ Taog. Cogar; tá ón i n-a póca ag Taog. Tá carós dub ort, a mic ó, agus bhóga.

Tá an tobar ro glan. Tá an tobar úd falach.

Is olc an nídh bár obann.

Tá an bóthar tirim, ach ní'l an lá te. Seo agat do clóca.

Tá an capall ar rodar.

LESSON 34.—U.

amúg, astray.
bagún, bacon.
carún, a hammer.
úrla, the hair tied up.
cúpla, a couple.

cuma, equal; all the same.
mullach, the top.
turus, a journey; a "round" at a holy well.

---

cinn, of a head; heads.
Bhríghde, of Bridget.

imigh, go; go away.
do imigh sé, he went.

---

bagún nach é, bacon which is not it; *i.e.*, other bacon.

The Apostrophe. Úsáid an earnaimh.—It often happens that, in speaking quickly, a letter or a whole syllable is left out of a word. To express this in writing, an *Apostrophe* ('), Úsáid earnaimh, is put instead of the dropped letter or syllable. So people do not usually write "do it sé," but "d'it sé"; not "do imigh sé," but "d'imigh sé," etc.

amúṡ	úṁla	cuma	tuṁur
bagún	cúpla	mullac	
carúṁ			

cinn bṁíġde | imtiġ do imtiġ ṁé

D'iṫ an cat an bagún.

D'iṫ an cat an bagún. Is cuma le n-úna. Tá bagún nac é ag úna.

Tá úṁla car aṁ mullac cinn nóṁa.

Cáṁ fáġ an ġaba an carúṁ? D'imtiġ an carúṁ amúṡ.

Sin é tobaṁ bṁíġde. Tá cúpla tuṁur oṁm fós.

LESSON 35.—1.

cillín, a little churchyard.
cipín, a bit of stick.
cíṁín, a little comb.
ṁicín, a chicken.
ṁílim, I think.
dílir, true; dear.
bṁíġid, Bridget.

ṁilib, Philip.
milir, sweet.
minic, often.
miṫid, full time.
iṫim, I eat.
aṁ čipc, on a hen.
cipce, of a hen.

cillín	fílim	pilib	mídid
cipín	dílir	milir	idim
cíprín	bríghid	mimic	ar cinc
ricín			cince

Tá cíprín ar an gcinc. Ní'l cíprín ar an ricín fós. Ir le bríghid an ricín rin.

Idim arán go mimic, agus ub cince. Sílim nach olc é.

Tá an bó sa cillín. Car amach í, a pilib.

Ir dílir an mac Tomáir. Tá sé ag dul anonn. Ir midid dó é.

SECTION VII.—*Vowels combined with aspirated consonants.*

LESSON 36.—amh. adh. adh.

Short a usually sounds as in the word gar, *a stalk.*

When a sounds as in the word gabha, *a smith*, it has either dh or mh after the a.

When a takes a sharp sound as in the name Taidhg, it has dh or gh after the a.

This sharp sound is not heard in words *ending* with adh. Notice the sound at the *end* of the word ramhradh, *summer.*

ramha, sorrel.	dabht, doubt.
amharc, look; a look.	abhán, a song.
amhras, doubt.	Taidhg, Tim; Thady.
ramhradh, summer.	Saidhb, Sive; Sabina.
gabha, a smith.	saghas, a sort; a kind.
abha, a river.	adharc, a horn.
gabhar, a goat.	adharca, horns.
do ghabhas, I crossed.	radharc, sight; a sight.
	gadhar, a dog.

---

gan, without.	d'n, d an, from the.
rudha, of a thing.	

rámha	gábha	dabht	rasar
amharc	aba	abhán	adhairc
amhrar	gabhar	Tadg	adhairca
ramhrad	do gabhar	Sadb	nadhairc
			gadhar

gan fuda ó'n, ó an

Do ghabhar an abha.

Do ghabhar an abha. Do ghabhar gan dabht. Ní'l dabht air bith agam ann. Do ghab Sadb an abha inné.

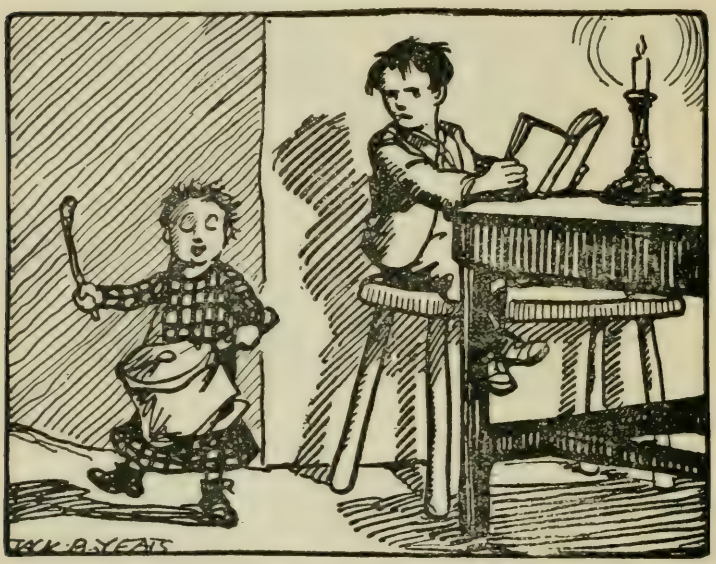
Do fuair an gadhar oirm. Fan amach ó'n ngadhar.

Tá an ramhrad agat. Tá, gan amhrar. Tá rámha ag fár ra ghoirt.

Thug Muirt amharc oirm, agus thug mé amharc air Muirt.

Tá aḋṛán aɣam. Cad é an t-aḋṛán é? "Taḋɣ Ɣaḋa."

Tá aḋaṁca ar an ngaḃar. Ní'l aḋaṁca ar an ɣcapall. Ba ṁór an ṛaḋaṁc aḋaṁca ar capall! Do b'oṁc an ṛaɣar ṛuda é!



bí i do ḋorṫ. Tá mé boḋar aɣat.

LESSON 37.—oḋ. oɣ. oṁ.

Short o usually sounds as in the word cor, *a foot.*

When o sounds as in the word boḋar, *deaf*, it must have either ḋ or ɣ or ṁ after it, according to the nature of the word. The sounds of oḋ, oɣ, and oṁ are almost alike.

oḋar, dun-coloured.	roɣa, choice (the better thing).
boḋar, deaf.	toɣa, choice (chosen; fit to be chosen).
doṁan, (the) world	loɣa, an indulgence.

dorṫ, silence.	ficid, a score; twenty.
nó, or.	dá ficid, two score; daċad, forty.

i do, *in your*, is usually shortened to 'do or to ad'. bí 'do ḋorṫ, be in your silence; be quiet.

oṡan	ḍoṁan	ṁoġa	loġa
ḅoṡan		toġa	

---

tort nó ṗiċiḍ ḍá ṗiċiḍ; ḍaċaḍ

Ḅí 'ḍo ṫort. Tá mé ḅoṡan aġat.

Tóġ an ḅó ḍuḅ nó an ḅó oṡan; tóġ ḍo ṁoġa.

Ir toġa ṗin ant, ġan ḍaḅt an ḍoṁan.

Cad é an loġa atá an ḍtuṁur ro? Ḍá ṗiċiḍ lá loġa.

LESSON 38.—lḅ. nḅ. ṙḅ.

ḅalḅ, dumb.	ġarḅ, rough.
ḅalḅán, a dummy.	marḅ, dead.
ḅanḅ, a little pig.	tarḅ, a bull.
	arḅar, corn.

---

mó, bigger.	ṗur, a lip.
'ná, than.	ṁaṁar, thick; fat.
ḍroċ, bad.	cómṁac, fighting.
cuma, way; condition.	

---

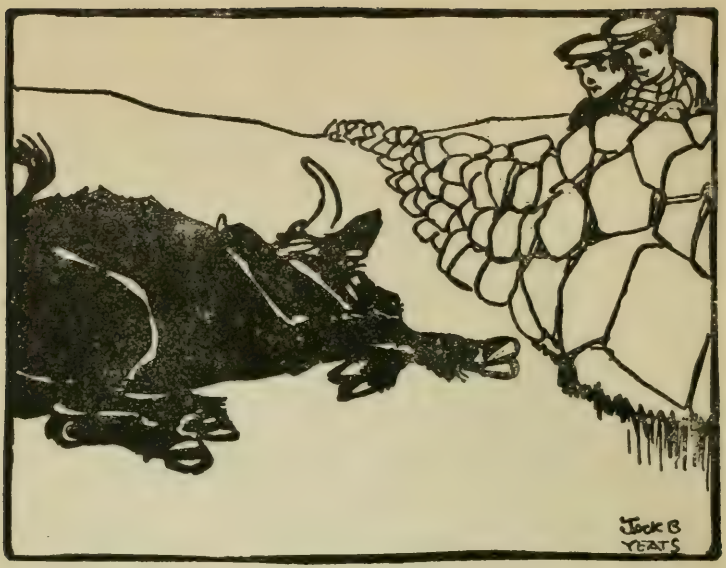
1 ndroċ ċuma, in a bad way.

'ná, *than*, is shortened from iná; that is why the apostrophe (') must be put before it.

ḅalḅ	ḅanḅ	ġarḅ	tarḅ
ḅalḅán		marḅ	arḅar

---

mó	ḍroċ	ṗur	ṁaṁar
'ná	cuma	cómṁac	



Tá an tarb marb.

Tá Conn balb. Tá a bur glamar ó bí ré ag cómhrac le h-Art. Tug Art doirn ra bur dó. Tá a bur cóm mór le banb. Tá ré i n-a balbán.

Ir garb an lá é. Tá an t-arbar i ndroc cuma.

Tá an tarb marb. Cad d'imtig ar an dtarb? Bí ré ag cómhrac le tarb ba mó 'ná é.

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